Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

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KNOWLEDGE.

The poet lies deep in ocean;
And trees in mossless caves,
The diver, to redeem it,
Toils 'mid the wasting waves!
And low in earth the miner
The diamond hides in haste,
Till thrown up by the miner,
Brasha forth in unshaded glaare!

So with the mind's pure treasures
Observe and crude they dwell,
Wrapt in ablicious ignorance,
Like shells in ocean's bed;
And only search and vigil
Reveal their precious ore;
Then turn me back, though treated
And toil be in your way;

And though is be not ours
To aim for glittering ore,
In the deep mines of learning—
Nor ours the varied love
Of science—still is knowledge
A vast and blooming field,
And all who will may gather
The riches there revealed!

There flourishes the laurel—
There fadeless flowers unfold;
Come learning's magic crown
That turns its seeds to gold!
He! then, no longer daily
Of your pearls in my rich;
But round our standard rally—
Of study learn the worth.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

NELLY M'CONNELL; —A TALE.

BY L. A. WILMER.

The young lady whose adventures, or misadventures, to speak more properly, we are about to rehearse, was unquestionably one of the most pleasant and respectable families in Pennsylvania. Her paternal great grand father had been deputy sheriff and keeper of the jail in Montgomery county, and no doubt he would have been promoted to still higher offices, had not his early death cut short his virtues more generally known among his fellow citizens. Her mother's uncle was formerly engaged in the practice of the law, and this circumstance capacity I have not been able to ascertain, while this family, like others of the kind, had unfortunate, Mr. Job M'Connell, the father of the young lady aforesaid, was, "chiefly for the love of his children," employed in carrying a small cart—the physician having recommended riding to him as the most desirable exercise for his health. Nelly's mother carried on a very extensive business, in the cabbage and potato line, at the lower end of High street market, and was justly celebrated for the honesty and integrity of all her mercantile transactions. The truth is, there were few people in the city of Philadelphia who had a fair reputation in this particular, for Mrs. M'Connell was very apt to take the law into her own hands, and if she could not haul it all at the ends of her fingers, where she could produce some points which even the sharpest lawyer would find it difficult to face to resist.

Miss Nelly had received a very superior education—first at a boarding school, (about one mile) and at a high school,—but in the High street market house [—where, as she possessed a natural genius, she very soon began to show the advantage she possessed for which the graduates of that university have distinguished themselves so eminently, and in her collathonic parents, for before she had attained the age of ten years, she could traverse the whole length of the market house, from end to end without losing a single penny. Third street, leaping over the interstices of the benches with the activity and grace of a young fawn.

Mrs. M'Connell, although justly proud of such a daughter, had, nevertheless, the wisdom and wisdom not to correct those minor faults which must, at some time or other, be expected to attend the conduct of people. She never suffered the promising girl to be corrupted with that class of society which she designated by the appellation of "gentlefolks" and "ornaments." I am afraid Mrs. M'Connell sometimes carried her republican principles to the extreme of rudeness, for her manners occasionally savored a little of aristocracy, and then she would speak in the most contemptuous manner of the "upper ten thousand." This, however, I have observed to be a very prevalent failing among the fair sex, and that the ornaments are elevated with the consciousness of belonging to a patrician stock. Nelly, on the contrary, was not sufficiently aware of the value of her position; for, at one time, she was actually discovered to be familiarly holding a conversation with little Peggy, the daughter of a barber on the opposite side of the street. For this piece of unwarrantable condescension she was severely and deservedly chastised by her angry and high-spirited mother.

As Nelly approximated to the years of maturity, she began to be considered what is usually denominated "a very pretty young woman," and about the same time she discovered that a young butcher who attended at a neighboring stall was "a very good looking man." The name of this interesting youth was Robert Brownell. It will not say that his beauty was remarkable, for, not unlike the fame of our butcher's hearts, or their beef, much offsinted in that way—and certainly he was a very great favorite—a most devoted attachment to Miss Nelly.—The extent of his devotion may be discerned in the following correspondence, which we have obtained, at last request, by one of the most celebrated poets of our city,—Mr. Joseph Fennell:—

SONNET TO NELLY.

I trade in beef;—and you colestial Nelly,
In cabbage and potatoes deal:—our part
Is to provide for life, and shall we be forgetful of the heart?

Our beet and cabbage are congenial things,
Nelly, I know, relishes nothing of the flame;
And, when mixed, make a feast for kings;—

Ah, dearest Nelly, is not love the same?—
What can we want, or hasten to obtain we join?—

What can we lose, when each shall be a winner?
Beef will be your's,—potatoes will be mine;
Pounded with butter, and with pepper spiced.

O then our hearts a dainty mess shall prove
Cooked'n in wedlock's pot, and cook'd by love.

The father of this young lady was a gentleman who in his walks through life cautioned to carry with him considerable weight, (about nineteen stone,) and, in the view of the public he was well known to occupy an uncommon space, say about five feet and a half perpendicular, and as much in a horizontal. He had, (no doubt by some very ingenious system of logic,) argued himself into the belief that he was entitled to as much room as any man; and I have frequently had occasion to remark that certain kinds of men are extremely apt to undervalue all occupations but their own, and to overrate their own in the same proportion. Few things, in the affairs of this world have puzzled me more than this, and I cannot say that I have ever been able to give any satisfactory explanation; why a dealer in lapas and buttons, for instance, should look down with contempt on the vender of boots and shoes, and a half penny dealer on a penny dealer in the case.

But happily for Mr. Brownell, senior, his sovereign quality was not founded altogether on his occupation;—he was, (and I anticipate the respect which the reader of this will entertain for a man of property. That is to say, he was the nominal owner of three houses, and a considerable number of Dutch and Irish tenants, over whom he domineered with the spirit of a feudal baron over his vassals. The reader will remember a certain Mr. Bob Brownell, another butcher who resided in Mr. Brownell's neighborhood.

Shidewell had a daughter, Miss Sophronia; who we ought to have been very accomplished; for she had been promised to the care of a great many boarding houses for the space of about twenty-five years; a period which might be thought sufficient to bring those arts to perfection. She was likewise so genteel, very sensible and sweet in her disposition, for, to speak without metaphor, her whole person was tartish in the early stages of their existence, usually low down and pretty brown complexion and ripe with age. Miss Sophronia was not altogether what might be called beautiful. She had all the ingredients, it is true, but they were unaccountably misplaced. For instance, the roseate color which should have revealed itself in her cheeks, was unhappily transferred to her nose;—the whiteness so becoming in the forehead, nature had carelessly dropped on her lips;—and instead of black eye and white teeth, it was precisely vice versa with Miss Sophronia. Her figure was not tall enough to be awkward,—being about four feet and three inches in altitude. Had she stood in an erect posture, she might have been taller; but that is an impossible attitude of an old maid, and therefore Miss Sophronia never was known to stand upright.

We have said that Mr. Brownell's nephew had been pledged to Mr. Shidewell. Now the reader should be made acquainted with the fact, that the fame of love often aided by the teeth of Hymen, may sometimes melt the seals from a bond and bargain. This was Mr. Brownell's ultimate remedy. Robert was his only child and heir, and that he might inherit the property in fee-simple, the old fellow was resolved that nature should not be at war in love with Miss Sophronia Shidewell. If the result could obtain that immutable power, her self, Brownell, senior, was very certain that Shidewell would not only release the mortgage, but count down ten thousand dollars in hard cash, that certainly deserved to be paid for any extra trouble he might experience in falling in love with Miss Sophronia Shidewell.

Miss Sophronia herself had received some inklings of the above arrangement, and, like a dutiful daughter, she determined to conform herself to the will of her father; that is—if her father should be her *favorable* to the proposed alliance. But to see the difference between children!—Robert was resolved to disobey his father, and not to fall in love with Miss Sophronia at all. This wicked resolution, however, he had the precaution to keep to himself;—not that he was afraid of being disinherited or *discarned*, but simply because he was afraid of a flogging; a speech to the effect which Mr. Brownell was most likely to use when he and his son disagreed on any subject.

Robert was now in his twentieth year, and he had made up his mind that when he "came of age," he would submit to parental discipline no longer. To carry out this design, he had frequented the gymnasium and had sedulously cultivated the art of boxing. For as his father had often told him that the beatings he received were so many proofs of affection, he learned to box in order that he might reciprocate the kindness as soon as he arrived at the age of discretion;—or, to use his own expression, "when he came to be his own master." In the mean-while, however, prudence suggested a very different course, and when Brownell spoke of his union with Miss Sophronia, as a matter settled, Bob affected to listen with a great deal of resignation to the old fellow's long yarns of his father. It will be remembered that he had placed his affections in another quarter, but he thought it better to lose Miss Sophronia, than to incur the displeasure of his father for the present.

Nelly M'Connell had now become a blooming lass of eighteen summers, and was well qualified to take charge of her mother's stall while the old lady went to market for the day. Robert Brownell and Bob Brownell was frequently away from his stand for similar purposes, and Robert and Nelly had many opportunities of conversing with each other on topics. On one of these occasions, Robert communicated to the young woman the unfortunate manner that his father had insisted on seeing him married to Miss Sophronia at the expiration of two weeks. Nelly was astonished at the news, and expressed her self in a manner that was at once flattering to the young man's vanity and the sincerity and resoluteness of his character.

Robert took the seat nearest to this person, whom he justly regarded as the writer of the letter to Miss Ellis, and, after a few words of very sufficient politeness, he commenced a conversation with that lady, young Brownell had forgotten to re-deliver the note received from her by mistake, and now drawing it from his pocket, he presented it to his agitated neighbor.

The latter read, and hastily perused the contents, looked about for the little girl who was to be his messenger, and then, turning to Robert, in the conversation with Robert, and, in a few minutes the most perfect confidence was established between them, and a friendship founded on the basis of love,—namely, the power to render reciprocal services. The stranger informed Bob that his name was Robert Wandell; that he had commenced the world as a school master, from which he was transmuted into a lawyer, and having failed in both of these occupations, he lost his practice and became a doctor—which he found to be a failure. On hearing of this business, he had resolved on a matrimonial speculation; and so made a diligent inquiry into the circumstances of the widow Ellis, of Kensington. Miss Ethelinda ——— was one who answered the description required. The widow, having been satisfied, he had taken the bold, but safe successful step with which the reader has already been made acquainted.

At the request of Mr. Wandell, Bob now related all his own private affairs, and, as evidently was the case with the generality of mankind, he was very egotistic felicity;—which can exist only where there is no consciousness to marriage but the interchange of love,—where the affections are all in all, and each one of the contracting parties is the world to each other for so long.

"Now Nelly for a companion through life! Yes, sir, I am so impressed, here is my receipt for the multiplication table, and the science of daily bread. Here is a letter of introduction from a gentleman in Bank's county to another in this city. It is so far recommendatory, that it expresses a wish that I may be your."

Mrs. M'Connell knew not one letter from another, a fact with which Wandell had been made acquainted. However, she did not think it expedient to make the most important of facts, and having looked over these very sagaciously, she handed them back to Wandell, observing that

"If this is not sufficient," resumed Wandell, "I am acquainted with the mayor, and will go with you to his office, and procure a certificate of the fact;—I have now with me a diploma from Princeton College, conferring on me the degree of D. D. I will read it:—*Hic est significatur ut Robertus Wandellus est vir illustrissimus et doctissimus. Ergo, Robertus Wandellus debet esse D. D.*—Q. E. D. fiere. The evil was increased by the old constitution of Geneva, according to which the inhabitants were divided into three classes, viz: the NATIVE citizens, and 53,569 inhabitants of these 37,700 are Calvinists, 15,000 Catholics, 350 Jews, and 519 Jews. The revenue of the canton, in 1822, was 1,538,519 Swiss gulders; expenditure, 1,516,293 gulders. The soldiers of Geneva take of their name name, the Swiss Athens, is well built and fortified, enriched by the Rhone, which passes through it, and contains 25,000 inhabitants, in about 900 houses. The Rhone, which passes through the lake of Geneva, enters the city itself, and divides it into three unequal parts, connected by bridges. In the most flourishing period of her trade, Geneva contained 30,000 master watchmakers, and about 6000 workmen. At the present time, there are only 2800 persons engaged in this business, who make annually 70,000 watches, the value of which is 3,500,000 francs. The rest are employed in the working of metals, are engaged in the manufacture of jewellery, which has also declined, and in the other workmen, employed in the working of metals, are engaged in the manufacture of jewellery, which has also declined, and in the manufacture of instruments. The manufactures of gold and silver jewelry are important. Beside these, there are factories for chints, woollens, muslins, gold-lace silks and percalins. The advantageous situation of the lake of Geneva is favorable to commerce, but the vicinity of France encumbers it with many impediments. The population, so much wealth, that she had 130,000,000 francs deposited recently in French funds, part of which was lost in the French revolution. In the year 1814, Geneva was occupied by the troops of the allies, who disputed with each other for their respective privileges. The council right which was granted to the citizens of Geneva, by the congress of Vienna, in 1815, was also the work of the emperors. Hence arose disputes; and, as the Swiss were not accustomed to the use of power, they abused it. The degradation of Geneva, considered it, by advocates of the Holy Alliance, as a

"Ah madam," said Wandell, "all this admiration is unnecessary. That young lady,—your daughter I presume sir?"

"Yes sir."

"Are there not hundreds of men,—men of fortune, madam,—placed above the paltry considerations of money, who would be glad to make her the mistress of their fortunes? Is it not so? Are there not men who would take this young lady, Miss ——— Nelly."

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

HORACE IN PHILADELPHIA——SECOND SERIES.

ODE XXX.——TO EDGAR A. POE.

"Quid dedicatum poscit Apolinem," &c.

What object has the poet's prayer!
If poets have the grace to pray!
Perfect his sensibilities,
For gold,—for garments rich and rare,
For wisdom—for the power to pay;
Asks he for houses or landed lands,

Rich harvests, ripening in the fervid ray
Of August sun, or cooling shade
Another's game, (if hawk'd by good society
And fair financial prospects in futurity)
Say for the poet's pen what wishes crave
On objects such as these?——

No——of the genuine spark is there,
A craziness about the head one sees,
Unbelief by the world and love——
Calls what C—— s and W—— s are.
A world mad was never blest
With genius of the highest element
Would be like brazen cow bells rung
Who heavenly Cacodæmon sung.
Praise to the subject of the poet's sights;
Neglect, the atmosphere in which he dies.

And yet, true genius, like the sun
With lens and mirror, can't be broke;
But when his glorious course is run,
His genius longer, his talents done,
Then is he read, admired, and quoted!

Dull mediocrity, meanwhile
Along his level turnpike speeds,
And lame and halting are his steeds;
While mere wants one cheering smile,
How lionel stupidity surrounds!

But let the heavenly gifted mind
Rise, like the sun, unseen and blind,
And imbecility prevails!
Then, surely frowning on the bier
Shall sweep the poor ephemeral race
To where oblivion tells no tales.
As autumn's equal lotteries sweep
Ten thousand insects to the deep.

But the same wind whose angry tones
Sends mail dull craft to Davy Jones,
Is but as impulse to victory

In a short time, Robert found means to remove the incumbrance of the mortgage, and having arrived at the years of maturity, and being moreover, a married man, he plainly told his father that if there was any more thrashing to be done, he would take a hand in it. A hint which produced the utmost harmony between them ever afterwards.

Wandell made a very good husband, notwithstanding some propensities to the contrary. He usually passed his mornings on Market street wharf eating oranges and pine apples, and in the afternoon he was a constant visitant at Franklin Square, where he still may be seen daily, contemplating the fountains, with characteristic perseverance. His wife keeps a variety store, and loves her husband so much that she never expects him to do any kind of work, being able, as she says, to maintain him, like a gentleman.

Mrs. M'Connell is perfectly reconciled to her son-in-law Robert. All parties are satisfied, and hoping the reader may be the same, we here bring the history of Nelly M'Connell to a conclusion.

JOHN MILTON.

From his Biography by the Rev. Dr. Symmons.

The concurring voices of all his early biographers, who were personally acquainted with him, will not allow us to doubt that the harmony of Milton's features and form seemed to make his body a suitable residence for his superior soul. At Cambridge, the nicknames of his companions occasioned him to be called "the lady of Christ's college;" and the ruddiness, which lingered on his cheek in the midst of toil, gave him at that period an appearance of remarkable juvenility. His eyes were dark grey, and their lustre, which was peculiarly vivid, did not fade even when their vision was extinguished. His hair, which was light brown, he wore partly on the top, and partly flowing in curls. He describes that of Adam as hyacinthine, and, from the circumstantial eulogy which he bestows on the locks of his familiar epistles, on the merits of ballast, we may infer that it was not inferior to that of Absalom. In the weighty and pregnant composition of that admirable letter, which, to the disparagement, followed the precept of the Roman critic, and sedulously formed his taste on the great models of Greece. But we must not imagine that Milton's beauty was confined within the pale of classical erudition. His active and strong intellect traversed the whole circle of the sciences, and there was scarcely one of them on which he had not penetrated more than the surface.

THE LOST AT SEA.

BY JAMES OTIS ROCKWELL.

Wife, who in thy deep devotion
Forest up a prayer for one
Sailing on the stormy ocean,
Hope no more—he comes no more.
Dream not, when upon thy pillow,
That he shineth by the past,
For he come, beneath the billow,
Heaveth with the restless tide.

Children, who, as sleep comes slower growing,
Laugh now the sorrows of the morning raise;
Know ye not that clouds are throwing
Shadows only o'er your sunny days?
Where the hoarse gray surge is rolling,
With a mountain's motion on,
Drown ye that ye're sorrowing?
For your father, lost and gone!

When the ship looked on the water,
Ana here on his grave
Toying with the foam of slaughter
Every blow and heaping wave—
Under the majestic ocean,
Where the giant current rolled,
Slept he now, without emotion,
Heedless of a grave.

And the violet sometimes started,
Wavering through the crystal deep,
Till their sweet scented splendors lavished
Those dear eyelids—as they slept.
Sands, like crumbled silver gleaming,
Sparkled as the raven hair—
But the deep lids of his seeming
Bound him in its silence there!

So we left him; and to tell thee
Of our sorrow and our grief
Of the woe that there befel thee,
Come we weary and alone.

Children, whose meek eyes, inquiring,
Linger on your mother's look—
Know ye that she is expiring—
That ye are an orphan race!
God be with you on the morrow,
Father, mother, both no more!
One within a grave of sorrow,
One upon the ocean's floor!

ON THE ORIGIN OF SHAKING HANDS.

"Fare thee well," said my warm hearted friend Tom Robert, as I left him, "may your hand s wrench that had well nigh dislocated every joint of my little finger—I've worn it in a sling ever since—be the last of your tricks and rolling of wheels."

"Farewell, old, honest Tom," said I, and I sunk quietly back into my elbow chair. My little finger was paining me—so were my toes—so were my thoughts a tarn.

A singular custom this of shaking hands, so round I and an old—the seal of an unwritten law, which, by mutual better sense and consent, seldom, doubtless—and he are the sacred rites of our religion.—Would I could fathom its origin. Some say that it is a token of peace, and I dare say what he pleases, men did not even begin to shake hands by reason of the fact. Others contend, what is there in a hand—a mere parallelogram, with a few bones and sinews, fringed about and ornamented by five articulated appendages, that should entitle it to the distinction of having constituted the pledge of human sincerity, and the honored witness of man's holiest vows, in all ages of the world, and in all ages." Yes. The votaries of "the handsomest" and, (as Dr. Arch Bishop, great not—we don't believe a word they say,) that the thousand and one parts of the human body are the only models of the wisdom of Solomon; and a legacy from the time to the limited of all wise and beautiful things. But he hath given us no "light" to aid our investigations.

"There is mystery in a palm," I said, and wiped my spectacles to gaze upon my own;—I will seek an answer there, for it is not in the face, in the complicated tracery of lines, are darkly shadowed forth the traits of the unknown future. The map of human destiny is before me—the evidence of my fate is read in that.

Thus long winding line is the great Ganges of life—the Nile of love—the Amazon of ambition—and there pouring forth its volumes into the great ocean of eternity. O, for some gifted geographer to teach me how to read the mighty book of miracles, its shallows, its vortices and its calm expanses—to decipher what those small seas are tributaries, and whether they mingle their carriage with the great river, or flow separate for weal or woe. See here is a large one. What may that be? Ambition, I answer promptly, and having retained it a space, lets it fall leisurely and gracefully, as if it were understanding what they were reading, for the purpose of being useful to me. Ah, that one of those was frequently employed as his amanuensis; that, on they expressed their dislike of these occupations in the service of their blind father, he dismissed them with a severe reproof, and, with a large part of his moderate income on their education, he would have been better more nearly to their natural inclinations and their sex; that with particular tenderness they neglected him as his guardians, and, in the exercise of their delicate office, they would have found in a winter's day less many may give the most plebeian of mortals and chilling external upmost of warmth and cheerfulness to the heart which it must try again.

The progress of joining hands brings us into something like friendly contiguity. But a tweak of the nose—a pinch—a twitch—a twist of the ear, nearer still. Oh wretched, I grow worse and worse.

Hereupon I falgetted about in my easy chair for five minutes together in evident vexation. Something commanding must be done—I will have it. Well's improved Opodeldoc, to my little finger, and, moreover, a bandage of the same. I will have that iniquity in the dirges into antiquity. Far less unsightly would be a ring—but then the burden of those worthies, from the wave of oblivion, and who knows but, some day, they may come to be a badge of distinction—a badge of honor.

The Knickerbocker.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MOTHERS.—We take the following affecting passage from a letter in the Commercial Advertiser, concerning the execution of young Baron at Rochester, on Friday.

Last evening, however, he relented, confessed his guilt, and acknowledged the justness of the sentence, and I am told changed upon his mother the first cause of his transgression; alleging that the first improper act within his recollection was the stealing of a few shillings, which came to the knowledge of his mother, who, instead of correcting rather approved the act.

Saturday Evening Post.

AUGUST 12, 1826.

SILK INTELLIGENCE.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

So great has been the success that has attended the introduction of the silk manufacture into Massachusetts, that the silk company at Northampton determined at their last meeting to raise immediately $30,000, in addition to the large capital already invested, in order to enlarge their present establishment. This company was one of the first that were formed in this country, and the success that has attended it, and the attention paid to the cultivation of the mulberry, have given a new impetus to business, which there is every reason to believe will be continued with, and in the immediate vicinity of which the last two years has driven property to the amount of $100 an inch more, where but $25 was paid before.

From the Burlington Gazette.

THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

It is known to the public, a considerable distance round Burlington, that large quantities of this most invaluable tree are planted in and near the vicinity of this city. A larger quantity would have been raised the present year, but for the total failure of the seed, which was expected at the planting season, caused mostly by the drought of three weeks' duration, succeeding by untimely warm weather, premature effects do silently more injurious to the young sprouts, than the dark and chilling frosts of May. Where these causes the crop of trees is very far short of what was expected. The plants which our friend Stone discovers are now growing with a luxuriance of foliage that reduces to the soul, by a single glance of the eye, the existing value of the Multicaule for the production of silk. It is true that different values of planting, and a different course of cultivation, have produced different results; but no difference can be ascribed of trees, some having succeeded better than others. But from the stock of trees now growing, it is certain that the present supply will be more than compensated by the high prices they will command. There can be no doubt that the trees will sell higher the coming fall and spring, than they have ever done yet.

The cultivation of the Multicaulis in now well established in the middle states, from personal observation we have had, and it has lived uninjured, in the open field of Burlington during the whole of the past winter. As a value beyond better knowledge, the demand for it increases from all parts of the United States. The most favorable time for the production of silk which are given by the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have been long since sufficient to pay all the expenses of production, the cocoons and a surplus in silk, and that the whole produce clear profit. This fact, when added to that of an acre of ground planted with the trees two years old, producing a next profit, of $300 to $400 per season, has stimulated the farmers in numerous sections of the country to embark largely in the business of planting trees for the sole purpose of raising silk.

From notices we have read in our exchange papers, of nurseries in various places, an impression appears to exist that all the trees now growing throughout the country are for sale. This impression is more contrary to the fact. And those persons who expect to make large purchases of trees this fall, will find themselves greatly mistaken. Some growers in our neighborhood could not be induced to sell at any reasonable price. We know one instance of 1 thousand which intended going into the business last spring with a stock of 20,000 trees' being compelled to begin with about 5000 only such was the impossibility of getting trees. Of all the trees now growing, probably, but one third are reserved for sale—all two thirds being grown to feed the worms. So far as the business has progressed at Burlington, it has answered every expectation that was formed of it. Very great profits have been realized from small lots of ground, and there is every prospect of our country becoming the empire seat of American silk.

SCIENTIFIC SELECTIONS.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal

OPERATION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE LIP

A young man belonging to Warren, R. I. while on a whaling voyage the month of December last, being in an open boat, was struck by a whale in such a manner as to force an oar against his face with sufficient violence to carry away a portion of the anterior surface of the superior maxillary bone, and wrest out the largest part of the under lip. In this unsightly and truly miserable condition he returned from the voyage in March. On presenting himself for advice to Dr. Lewis, of this city, he exhibited the following appearance. Although the wound, in a measure, had healed, no liquid could be retained in the mouth, a fistula covering the void, formerly controlled by the under lip, with one only closely resting upon it, the uneven and exposed dental wall. Besides these formidable difficulties, in consequence of the next made in the bone of the roof of the mouth, the articulation was imperfect. The saliva, unless controlled by a handkerchief, was constantly dribbling over the chin. Under these circumstances Dr. Lewis operated on Monday, the 31st ult. with a view, primarily, of remedying the deformity. The process recommended by him was the common operation for hare lip—the wound being prepared after the admirable method of Dr. Walker, of Charlestown. Cases exactly as such cases is well known in the community. Fortunately, the wound healed by the first intention, and the patient to his great gratification, is relieved from the insufferable inconveniences to which he was subjected for the want of a lip. An artificial palate is to be made for him by Dr. Harwood, which will undoubtedly enable him to converse again in his accustomed tone of voice.

HOW TO PREVENT THE DRY ROT.

Dry rot is a misnomer. The disease in timber ought to be designated a decomposition of wood by its own internal juices, which have become vitiated for want of a free circulation of air. If you rear a piece of timber square or round in an upright position in the open air, it will last for ages. Put another piece of the same tree into a house where there is no access to the fresh air, and ere long it will be decomposed. But, should you have painted the outside of wood which you have placed in an upright position, it will not last long; because, the paint having stopped up its pores, the incarcerated juices, no longer retained, and have caused the wood to rot. Nine trees in ten is wood painted too soon. The upright unpainted posts in the houses of our farmers, though exposed to the heats of summer and the blasts of winter, have lasted for ages; because the pores of the wood were not closed by an external application of tar or paint, and thus the juices had an opportunity of drying up gradually. If, then, you intend to expose timber to the air in the timber which is used in a house, (no difficult matter,) and abstain from painting timber till it is perfectly seasoned, you will be safe. Suffer from what is called the dry rot. And of the naval architect, by means of air holes in the gunwale of a vessel, which might be closed in bad weather, should subject a free circulation of air to the timbers, and if he could also obtain the power of closing or opening with turpentine, &c. the outer parts of the vessel till the wood has become sufficiently seasoned, he would not have to complain of dry rot. I am of opinion, that, in a vessel were to make three or four voyages before it is painted, you will find the timbers, both outer wood would suffer much less from the influence of the weather, than it usually suffers from its own internal juices, which cannot get vent so suddenly, and which accordingly rot the more. But still the timber would be subject to the destructive power of Life Worm. This worm, like effectually Mr. Kyan's process must absolutely be adopted, to secure wood from what is called dry rot, to secure it from a circuit of wood, air cannot be introduced. The long arrows which the Indians use in Guiana are very apt to rot to be eaten by the worm. In 1813 I applied for a dozen of Guinevere substance to a large quantity of these arrows. At that time they are perfectly sound, and there is no appearance that the worm has ever tried to feed upon them.—*Mathews's Essay on Natural History.*

From Mellinger's Curiosities of Medical Experience, published in his Medical Library.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The singular fact of person, more especially individuals who resort to the habitual indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors, having taken fire and been consumed, without being injured by the slightest doubt. Little confidence, it is true, can be placed in the statements on this subject which occasionally appear in the newspapers of different countries; but many well attested proofs of the fact have been collected and recorded by the ablest physiologists here and abroad to account for its causes. The celebrated Le Cat mentions a woman of Rheims who was found consumed at the distance of two feet from her chair, only the room exhibited no appearance of fire, but of the unfortunate sufferer nothing was found except her skull, the bones of the lower extremities, and some vertebræ. A servant girl was accused of the murder and condemned to death; but on her appeal, and subsequent investigation, her innocence was fully ascertained.

Jacques Battaglia, a surgeon of Ponte Boste, relates the following case:—Don G. Maria Bertinel, a priest of Mount Valerius, went to the last of October, and afterward visited a relation in Fenile, where he intended to pass the night. Before retiring to rest, he was led reading his breviary; when, shortly afterwards, he was found lying on the floor, burned in a strange manner in his chamber. On opening the door, he was enveloped with flame on the floor, and surrounded by flickering flames. Battaglia was immediately sent for, and on his arrival the unfortunate man was found in a most deplorable state. The abdomen was burnt to the back bone, and the other consumed or detached in ranging flaps. The sufferer was sufficiently conscious to tell the surgeon his name. He said that he fell all of a sudden as if his arm had received a violent blow from a club, and at the same time a vivid scintillations of fire rising from his shirt sleeves, which covered everything without the least hurt or injury; a handkerchief, which he had tied round his head, was likewise burnt, but the hair on it was intact. His drawers were also not burnt, but strange to say, his shirt was burnt to the back in the form of an inch of combustion. The unfortunate man only survived the event four days; he had been confined to bed for some time before the accident, and the body emitted intolerable putrefaction. Battaglia recommended the most powerful effect, but they proved ineffectual, and all of this case would seem to warrant the conclusion that the sufferer had died a victim to the use of spirituous liquors.

Blumenbach relates the death of the Countess Cornelia Bandini of Cesena, who was in the habit of using frictions of camphorated spirits.—She was found consumed to ashes in her bed-room. No traces of fire could be observed in the room—the bed clothes had been of cotton, and the bedsteads; but the furniture, closets, and linen were entire, and covered with a gray ashes like tobacco pipe.

It is probable that this accident may be attributed to the escape of hydrogen gas; the presence of this inflammable body in animal matter, and it did it at once explain the fact, but leave it obscure. Morteau saw flames coming from the body of a girl, 18 years of age, with a lighted candle, set fire to the vapor arising from the body, and was himself severely burnt. Lamorier, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Science of Toulouse, of 1751, on the case of a female who, on opening the body of an ox that had died after a malady which had swollen him considerably, found the stomach full of flame and smoke, flame which rose to the height of about five feet. Dr. Jurine, Bartholin, Dr. Bartholin, and others that some experiments have been recently made in the United States, which will be published upon coming into contact with flame. Some are liable to fight odour which invariably accompanies these combustions appears to warrant the conclusion. It seems evident that the combustion must be spontaneous under the body); generally in aged persons upward of 60 years of age, and generally in those who are fat, and chiefly when of indolent habits, a description of persons who are remarkable for sleeping. That the body has been usually consumed to ashes, and that the end of the extremities, if evident, since these parts have been more commonly found than the trunk. It also has been observed by many persons that a peculiar and fetid odour occurs in summer, but principally in autumn, which precedes the accident. It appears that some experiments have been recently made in the United States, which will be published upon coming into contact with flame.

Dr. Dyer then inflicted the fine of 40s.

Dr. Dyer—Will you please to stand, and turning to the policeman, made some unbandsome remarks on his appearance.

Mr. Dyer said the policeman bore in excellent character, and, as far as the magistrates could judge, had done his duty on the present occasion.

The Marquis took his friend Earl Waldegrave's arm, and left the office.

FRANCE.

The Vaudeville Theatre at Paris, was destroyed by fire, the night of the 6th inst.

The government were engaged in prosecuting a number of the persons who had been concerned in reference to the case of Lieutenant Lailly; who had been condemned to eight years imprisonment, a fine of 3000 francs, and to be placed under surveillance the remainder of his life, for forming the claim of Louis Bonaparte to the throne.

SPAIN.

It is said Don Carlos has received a large supply of money from the northern powers.

Mina, Romagosa, Lopez, Torrijos, and Jauregui, were making preparations for a campaign. Advices from Madrid state that the friends of the Carlists and Christinos, were near each other at Gibraltar, and that a conflict was to be expected. General Mariate had command of the Carlists, and Espartero of the Queen's forces.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

On the 6th of January, a battle occurred at Grand Cairo, which raged for three days and destroyed an immense number of the inhabitants of a Catholic Chapel, and the Mahometans sent to the sword. All Catholics were ordered to leave the city on pain of death. The Greeks made their escape to the Patriarch's house, and were safe.

The Patriot doubloons are said to be equal in value to the Mexican doubloons.

The coldness in the price of Spanish and Portuguese doubloons are not all of the same weight. Those in circulation in 1809 were said by the Chevalier de Gurit to be worth on an average, 16d cents 3 mills.

The Mexican doubloons are said to be equal to the Spanish.

The "Carolus" dollars are the Spanish dollars coined from the year 1809, in the reign of Charles IV. The Spanish dollars are also all under surveillance the remainder of his life, for forming the claim of Louis Bonaparte to the throne.

SPAIN.

The American eagle of the old coinage, previous to the 31st of July, 1834, contained 247¼ grains of pure gold.

The American eagle of the new coinage contained 232 grains of pure gold.

The British sovereign, when coined, contains 112 grains of pure gold, and a grain of standard gold, worth, according to our present valuation, $4 87 7-120.

The Spanish doubloons should, according to the regulations which have usually prevailed for the last 30 years, contain 416 grains of pure gold, which should, at our mint valuation, be worth $8 64 4-10 cents; but the assays made at the London and Philadelphia mints, on the gold coinage of Mexico, and doubloons contained only from 360 to 364 4-10 grains of pure gold. The world make their average value, at our mint valuation, $7 48 cents.

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The Mexican dollars

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9.

ASHES.

Pots, 1st sort, 6 37 3/8
Seconds do 5 50
Pearls, 1st sort, 6 37 1/2
Seconds do 5 50

BEESWAX.

Yellow, 22 23
White, 25 26

COTTON.

Upland, 11 11 1/2
Alabama, 11 11 1/2
Mobile, 11 11 1/2
New Orleans, 11 11 1/2
Texas, 11 11 1/2

FEATHERS.

Live Geese, 30 35
Live Ducks, 20 25

FISH.

Mackerel, No. 1, new, 10 00
Do. No. 2, do. 8 00
Do. No. 3, do. 6 00
Shad, No. 1, do. 6 00
Do. No. 2, do. 5 00
Herring, No. 1, do. 3 50
Do. No. 2, do. 3 00

FLAXSEED.

Rough, 1 00 1 10

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Flour, Pa. 5 62 1/2
Do. Ohio, 5 62 1/2
Do. Baltimore, 5 62 1/2
Do. Fancy brands, 6 00 6 50
Rye Flour, 4 00
Corn Meal, 3 75

GRAIN.

Wheat, Pa. red, 1 10 1 12
Do. white, 1 15 1 20
Rye, 70
Corn, yellow, 70
Do. white, 70
Oats, 40

GRASS SEEDS.

Timothy, 3 00 3 25
Clover, 5 00 5 50
Flaxseed, 1 75 2 00

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Rio, 11 12
Sugar, Cuba, 8 8 1/2
Do. Havana, 9 9 1/2
Do. New Orleans, 8 8 1/2
Molasses, Cuba, 30 32
Do. New Orleans, 30 32

HAY.

Timothy, 1 00 1 10
Clover, 70 75

HEMP.

Russia, 12 months, 11 11 1/2

HIDES.

Dry Hides, 11 12
Dry Calf, 12 13
Dry Kip, 11 12
Dry Deer, 30 35
Green, 6 7

IRON.

Pig, No. 1, 22 00
Do. No. 2, 20 00
Do. No. 3, 18 00
Bar, Swedes, 6 00
Do. English, 4 50
Do. American, 3 50
Sheet, 5 00
Hoop, 5 00
Nail Rod, 6 00

LEAD.

Pig, 6 6 1/2
Bar, 7 7 1/2
Sheet, 7 7 1/2
Shot, 7 7 1/2

LIME.

Per bbl. 1 00

LUMBER.

Pine Boards, 1st qual. per M. 22 00
Do. 2d do. 18 00
Do. Plank, 1st qual. 22 00
Do. 2d do. 18 00
Spruce, 12 00
Hemlock, 10 00
Scantling, 12 00
Shingles, 1st qual. 3 00
Do. 2d do. 2 00
Cedar, 3 00
Lath, 1 50
Pickets, 6 00

MOLASSES.

Cuba, 30 32
New Orleans, 30 32

NAILS.

Cut, 4d to 20d, 5 5 1/2
Do. 3d, 6 6 1/2
Do. 2d, 7 7 1/2
Do. brads, 8 8 1/2
Do. 10d and 12d, 5 5 1/2
Do. 20d, 5 5 1/2

OIL.

Linseed, 1 00
Sperm, winter strained, 1 85
Do. common, 1 75
Do. Dunch, 1 70
Do. Whale, 1 60
Spermaceti, 35 40

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton from 3 to 4 tons, 3 00
Do. 1 ton, 3 50
Do. 1 barrel, 1 00

PROVISIONS.

Beef, mess, 10 00
Do. prime, 7 00
Pork, mess, 15 00
Do. prime, 12 00
Hams, 12 13
Shoulders, 8 8 1/2
Lard, 10 11

SALT.

Fine, 1 00
Ground Alum, 1 00
Liverpool, 1 00

SEEDS.

Clover, 5 00 5 50
Timothy, 3 00 3 25
Flaxseed, 1 75 2 00

SUGAR.

Loaf, 11 12
Lump, 10 11
Brown, 8 8 1/2

TALLOW.

Rough, 6 6 1/2
Rendered, 8 8 1/2

WHISKEY.

Pa. in bbls. 21 22
Do. in hhds. 20 21
Do. in bbls. 20 21
Ohio, in bbls. 20 21

WOOL.

Saxony, full blood, 45 48
Do. three-fourths, 43 45
Do. half blood, 40 42
Do. quarter blood, 38 40
Merino, full blood, 38 40
Do. three-fourths, 35 38
Do. half blood, 33 35
Do. quarter blood, 30 33
Native, full blood, 30 33
Do. three-fourths, 28 30
Do. half blood, 25 28
Do. quarter blood, 23 25
Pulled, Lambs, 35 40
Do. Spinning, 30 35
Do. No. 1, 28 30
Do. No. 2, 25 28

ADVERTISEMENT.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, August 11, 1838.

Commodore Biddle has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to be Governor of the United States Naval Asylum, near this city.

The election in the states of Mississippi, Indiana and Illinois, were held on Monday last.

The Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Loan Company have resolved to discontinue the issue of certificates. The Philadelphia Savings Institution has come to a similar determination.

Gerard Bank has ceased to be the agent of the United States, and hereafter all government business will now be transacted by the Pennsylvania Bank.

The first number of the 3d volume, weekly of the National Gazette, has been received by us to-day, and is conducted with ability and vigor.

The state of Michigan has offered a bounty for the exportation of beet sugar, and a company has been established for the purpose of manufacturing this article.

We would call the attention of such of our readers as are interested in the Society of Friends, to an article in the present number, Elisha Bates.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

A very serious fire has been raging for a week on the "pines," in New Jersey, between this and the Delaware river. We have seen no official authority that more than three hundred acres of timber have been devastated by the destructive element, but we learn that this has been destroyed. On Wednesday last it was to be approaching Tuckerton. Nothing but a good rain will stop the progress of the fire.

We have received files of the Erie Canal at Buffalo to the 15th to the 20th July, amounting to 1,041 boats arrivals at the latter port, and 1,000 barrels of flour; 335 bbls. pork; 21,065 bushels tobacco; 97,141 bushels wheat; 3497 lbs. wool; and lard; 311 bbls. ashes; 606,240 lbs.

CITY COUNCILS.

At the meeting of the Councils on Tuesday evening, the 6th August, petitions were presented, asking that the law against dogs running at large be vigilantly enforced. In the Common Council, Mr. Ferguson offered the following resolution, "Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to take such preliminary measures to pay of all certificates of loan issued by the city of Philadelphia, for sums under one hundred dollars." The Secretary then read a resolution, Mr. Wharton moved that the words "is special" be inserted after the word "of" in the 3d section, which amendment was adopted. The Select Council concurred in the resolution, with an amendment inserting the words "or its equivalent," after the word special. The resolution as thus passed by both Councils is in the following terms:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to take immediate measures to pay off in specie or its equivalent, all certificates of loan issued by the city of Philadelphia for sums under one hundred dollars.

The British steamboat, the Great Western, arrived at New York on Sunday morning, she left Bristol on the 31st of July, and the voyage was therefore performed in fourteen days and a half. She encountered the most tempestuous weather twelve days and a half. The Sirius which sailed from New York, arrived at Plymouth on the 16th, and London on the 17th of July. The navigation of the Atlantic by steam forms a brilliant era in the history of human events, although it does not appear that any thing like a new mode known to the people of this country. More liberal feelings will be indulged on both sides of the Atlantic, and the bonds of friendship and alliance be in proportion strengthened.

The Louisville Journal states, that on the 4th, the Medo was coming up the Ohio and had on board one hundred and eleven 180 below the town they came together, and the boat immediately sank until the top of the cabin was not seen. Of the 180 on board the Medo would have shared the same fate, had it not been run on shore. It was only a few yards from the shore when she struck, and sunk a few miles below the mouth of the

Samuel Sloson Perkins, and Mrs. Kinman, of Warren county, have each given a thousand dollars for the purpose of endowing a professorship of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the Western Reserve College, Ohio.

Jacob Astor has given the corporation of York $250,000 to enable them to establish a public library. In addition to this very munificent donation there is also reserved a lot of ground for the erection of suitable buildings. An example of these generous individuals is worthy of commendation, and the institution at this sufficient circumstances. It would appear that it is the better disposition of exuberant wealth, than the passion distinction so frequently noted in the world.

Alvan Wright Dinerment has issued a card to the people of New York, in which she assures them, her lectures on political affairs should not be considered as "stump speeches." She always regretted that a female whose sex certainly great, should so far forget the sphere of her sex, as to assume a public character. But the parties on the present political disputants. Still more revolting is there men of intellect; urging on an ignorant people to the horrors of civil war in a country, with which she is but imperfectly acquainted. For the honor of human nature may be hoped, that the lady will recover from this appearance of the public gaze and shroud that she has gone out from the shades of retirement. Her investigation has proved that the system of agriculture adopted in the Southern States is radically defective, and in all its details inefficient to the production of plentiful crops. The true system of agriculture is the perfect union which in connection with an unfavorable climate, may be the true cause of their destitution. There is a new species of insect now destroying wheat, if cherished, would open other and more productive sources of wealth and comfort.—This insect of the country has remained troublesome disturbances, the people either not comprehending the nature of the dispute, or not caring to relinquish their peaceful pursuits for the uncertain issue of a desperate controversy.

The subject of rail-roads appears to command much attention in Virginia, numerous meetings having been held for devising the routes likely to be most beneficial to the state. As in all similar circumstances there is much difficulty in reconciling the conflicting interests of the various sections of the country.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMNS.

A small volume has reached us, comprising Original Hymns for the use of Sunday Schools, Catechisms, by the Rev. Joseph Rushing. This work is in every respect worthy the notice of those who have charge of that description of schools for which it is intended. A truly devotional and christian feeling is apparent on every page, with nothing at which any denomination can take exception. The testimonial prefixed to the volume leaves us little to say, further than to state, that its adoption by those having charge of Sunday Schools, would materially promote the cause of religion, and minister to the relief of one whose health and strength have been exhausted in the service of the ministry.

DUBUFE'S PAINTINGS.

The splendid exhibition of paintings at the Masonic Hall, has received an accession in another beautiful picture from the pencil of Dubufe. It is said to be the most perfect production of that distinguished artist; and represents a sportsman which almost every day occurs in the East. The group is formed of three persons, the buyer, seller and a fair Circassian slave destined to the Harem. The Turkish lover is richly dressed in the costume, complacently smokes his hookah, and with half closed eyes, regards, with admiration, the object before him. The Armenian merchant, with eagerness is apparently setting forth the extraordinary beauty of the disconsolate female, whose raised eye and expressive countenance indicate her utter abhorrence. It is a picture which will not fail to please all who are capable to appreciate in the most correct, and appropriate expression of the arts. As a vivid representation of a most revolting custom of Turkey; it affords an occasion for useful moral reflection. With such great attractions the Hall should be filled with admiring visitants.

NAZARETH.

Nazareth is a beautiful village in this state, ten miles north of Bethlehem, and about seven to the south of the wind gap, in the Blue Mountains. It has a seminary under the care of Mr. Charles Hall and Mr. Weed, and a hotel which accommodates seventy or eighty boarding scholars, and from twenty to thirty who reside in the village. The location of Nazareth is a most agreeable village, invites numerous visitors in the pursuit of health or recreation. The Nazareth Hotel offers extra advantages to those who are disposed to honor its obliging host with their company. There are several mineral springs in the immediate vicinity, one of which is a chalybeate character. A hole had been drilled through a black rock, in the expectation of finding stone coal, but after penetrating to the depth of about one foot, a stream of water was discovered, that spouted upward as a natural fountain, in a perpendicular jet of fifteen inches above the surface of the rock, yielding near thirty gallons of water per minute. This water is impregnated with sulphur and iron, as is shown by the character of the copious sediment it deposites.

On Sunday, the 29th ult. a serious accident occurred in Centreville, Maryland, by which several lives were lost. Mr. Denny, of Kent Island, his wife, Mrs. Richardson, three children, and several colored persons, were in a boat on the river, which by a sudden squall of wind was overturned. Mr. Richardson, his wife, the lady, two children, and two blacks in leaving the boat were all drowned. The second child, that five of the bodies had been found and interred.

MEDICAL LIBRARY.

The ninth number, 2d volume, of the American Medical Library and Intelligencer, has been published by Haswell, Barrington & Haswell. Practical Surgery, with one hundred and twenty engravings by Robert Liston, Surgeon. The present number very interesting, and will be worthy the consideration of the professional reader; and while on the subject we may state that the second volume of this work is now complete, and we think these publications a mean of furnishing themselves with a well selected library at comparatively a small cost.

The independence and public spirit of the Governor has left no alternative to the Banks. He has refused to recommend to the Legislature to call in the notes they shall resume the payment of specie. Monday next is the day appointed, when a greater effort of things must commence, and no irredeemable paper will be found in our borders, other than that issued at the public works. The necessary contains the course pursued by the Executive of Pennsylvania in this matter, will tend to elevate him in the public estimation, and give him a place in the confidence of the people, that will be denied by the impotent invectives of a blind party zeal.

The Convention of the Banks of Ohio, recently held, after a due consideration, resolved to resume the payment of specie on the 13th inst. that is simultaneously with those of this State.

Several of the Banks of the city have been paying out specie quite liberally, during the past week.

A LARGE SALARY.

It is rumored that Mrs. Trollope, formerly Madame Vestris, is to receive the sum of thirty thousand dollars, as compensation for her services at the Park Theatre, New York, for one month's nights. The manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre are to pay her twenty thousand dollars for sixty-six nights. An excellent commentary on the virtue and simplicity of republican institutions!

DRAMA.

Miss Davenport is still performing in New York, her representation of the Duke of Gloster is said to be an excellent piece of acting, considering the youth and sex of the actress.

Bulwer's drama, the Lady of Lyons, has been represented at Drury Lane, London.

A new farce, called a "Shock in Time," has been performed with great success at Baltimore. It was written by Mr. Maddox.

Mr. Tyrone Power, the celebrated Comedian has arrived at New York.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

We observe that Mr. Maywood, the enterprising manager of the Chestnut street theatre has arrived in the Great Western. We learn that he brings with him a good assortment of theatrical commodities. Independent of the advantages which may be anticipated as likely to be produced in the commercial transactions of men, there will be a moral benefit arising from the rapidity of intercourse which is established between distant nations. The improvements daily making in the arts, sciences, and manufactures of Europe, are now of greater ease, and in less time made known to the people of this country. More liberal feelings will be indulged on both sides of the Atlantic, and the bonds of friendship and alliance be in proportion strengthened.

CANADA.

From the accounts given in some of the Canada papers, it appears that the parishes on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec the whole of the Lower Province, have suffered considerably by the unfavorable character of the season. But the parishes on the north shore are represented as being reduced to a state of great destitution by the failure of the crops for the last preceding six years. During the late winter the inhabitants were supported entirely by aid derived from the Government. A large number of families in the parish of Ekuhemens are said to support themselves entirely on the wild roaring species, not having either meat, bread, or potatoes. We have heard it remarked that the system of agriculture adopted in the province is radically defective, and in all its details inefficient to the production of plentiful crops. The true system of agriculture is the perfect union which in connection with an unfavorable climate, may be the true cause of their destitution. There is a new species of insect now destroying wheat, if cherished, would open other and more productive sources of wealth and comfort.—This insect of the country has remained troublesome disturbances, the people either not comprehending the nature of the dispute, or not caring to relinquish their peaceful pursuits for the uncertain issue of a desperate controversy.

The subject of rail-roads appears to command much attention in Virginia, numerous meetings having been held for devising the routes likely to be most beneficial to the state. As in all similar circumstances there is much difficulty in reconciling the conflicting interests of the various sections of the country.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

We have received a pamphlet, by Dr. Mayo, of Washington, entitled a Chapter of Sketches on Finance, part of a large work about to be issued. The author goes into an examination of the causes which have led to the recent embarrassment of the currency, and the consequent disturbance of the commercial transactions of the country. The views taken of the subject are supported by an appeal to history, and historical accuracy and truth of which, cannot be controverted. The main instigator, and indefatigable advocate of a scheme, that in its consummation would have entailed ruin on the community, is conclusively shown to be Mr. Kendal, the present Master General.

A desolating war has been for the last few years, waged against all those institutions on which the prosperity of the nation most essentially depended. This hostility was supported by the spirit of office, and its blasting influence fostered by a profligate press, whose very existence was dependent on the favors of executive patronage. Without subscribers, or any visible means of support, its being was commenced under the auspices of that pecuniary resources should not be wanting in return for its efforts to excite the passions of the people against the legislative and judicial branches of the government. The vituperation and groveling malice, which have polluted its columns from the hour of its base origin to the present period, can be a little difficulty be traced to the agency of the master spirit we have named.

The attacks of Mr. Kendal, have almost uniformly been directed against those distinguished individuals, who, regarding the welfare of their country as paramount to party prejudice, were prepared to oppose the tendency and existence of a profligate junto. Those monied institutions that in the execution of the trust confided to them, refused to bow before the mandate of political domination, were marked as the objects of special vengeance. As a chastisement for this contumacy, the public funds were withdrawn from their custody, and every means possible spirit could devise put in requisition, for the purpose of destroying their utility, and bringing about an indiscriminate ruin.

The machinations of this aspiring spirit passed not here; the foundation of our social system by the fathers of the Revolution, was next assailed. They were to be arrayed in hostility against the rich, and the rights of property, and the possession of the fruits of honest industry was to be invaded. Encouraged to persevere in such a course by a party lay, and reckless of the public good, doctrines were by him promulgated, which went to destroy the fundamental principles of all sound morality. That the streams which flowed from so corrupt a source, should convey a withering influence through the fertile valley, and the noble cities of a prosperous country, cannot excite astonishment.

It was the intention of Mr. Kendal, to establish in this country, the doctrine of the incalculable agrarian principles, as a resource in the event of his expulsion from office, in case of a defeat in the presidential election. It was announced that he had completed a political work, the chief feature of which was, that the whole duty of the president could be comprised in a few lines, laying out roads, and internal improvements, should be imposed on the people, with only in possession of property to be taxed. That was to be the minimum standard, determined upon with the avowed intention of bringing into the ranks of the party, the holders of property less in value.

The intelligence of the people, however, has taught him a lesson not easily to be forgotten. It has taught him that the people, in their election into which the parasites of power, most sooner or later sink. The insidious efforts of a secret and treacherous foe, cannot be long concealed, or never fail to meet that punishment, an indignant community will always award to every traitorous conspiracy against its liberties. Such a man so destitute of all the noble feelings which should actuate a patriotic statesman, should occupy a responsible station in the councils of the country, is cause of regret to every honorable mind.

The independence and public spirit of the Governor has left no alternative to the Banks. He has refused to recommend to the Legislature to call in the notes they shall resume the payment of specie. Monday next is the day appointed, when a greater effort of things must commence, and no irredeemable paper will be found in our borders, other than that issued at the public works. The necessary contains the course pursued by the Executive of Pennsylvania in this matter, will tend to elevate him in the public estimation, and give him a place in the confidence of the people, that will be denied by the impotent invectives of a blind party zeal.

The Convention of the Banks of Ohio, recently held, after a due consideration, resolved to resume the payment of specie on the 13th inst. that is simultaneously with those of this State.

Several of the Banks of the city have been paying out specie quite liberally, during the past week.

A LARGE SALARY.

It is rumored that Mrs. Trollope, formerly Madame Vestris, is to receive the sum of thirty thousand dollars, as compensation for her services at the Park Theatre, New York, for one month's nights. The manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre are to pay her twenty thousand dollars for sixty-six nights. An excellent commentary on the virtue and simplicity of republican institutions!

DRAMA.

Miss Davenport is still performing in New York, her representation of the Duke of Gloster is said to be an excellent piece of acting, considering the youth and sex of the actress.

Bulwer's drama, the Lady of Lyons, has been represented at Drury Lane, London.

A new farce, called a "Shock in Time," has been performed with great success at Baltimore. It was written by Mr. Maddox.

Mr. Tyrone Power, the celebrated Comedian has arrived at New York.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

We observe that Mr. Maywood, the enterprising manager of the Chestnut street theatre has arrived in the Great Western. We learn that he brings with him a good assortment of theatrical commodities. Independent of the advantages which may be anticipated as likely to be produced in the commercial transactions of men, there will be a moral benefit arising from the rapidity of intercourse which is established between distant nations. The improvements daily making in the arts, sciences, and manufactures of Europe, are now of greater ease, and in less time made known to the people of this country. More liberal feelings will be indulged on both sides of the Atlantic, and the bonds of friendship and alliance be in proportion strengthened.

CANADA.

From the accounts given in some of the Canada papers, it appears that the parishes on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec the whole of the Lower Province, have suffered considerably by the unfavorable character of the season. But the parishes on the north shore are represented as being reduced to a state of great destitution by the failure of the crops for the last preceding six years. During the late winter the inhabitants were supported entirely by aid derived from the Government. A large number of families in the parish of Ekuhemens are said to support themselves entirely on the wild roaring species, not having either meat, bread, or potatoes. We have heard it remarked that the system of agriculture adopted in the province is radically defective, and in all its details inefficient to the production of plentiful crops. The true system of agriculture is the perfect union which in connection with an unfavorable climate, may be the true cause of their destitution. There is a new species of insect now destroying wheat, if cherished, would open other and more productive sources of wealth and comfort.—This insect of the country has remained troublesome disturbances, the people either not comprehending the nature of the dispute, or not caring to relinquish their peaceful pursuits for the uncertain issue of a desperate controversy.

The subject of rail-roads appears to command much attention in Virginia, numerous meetings having been held for devising the routes likely to be most beneficial to the state. As in all similar circumstances there is much difficulty in reconciling the conflicting interests of the various sections of the country.

The excellent discourses of the Rev. Mr. Barnes on the supremacy of the laws, has been placed in our hands, and a perusal of its contents, satisfies us that such good would result from its general diffusion. True liberty, as the author properly remarks, does not consist in licentious revelry, where all the restraints of morality are abandoned, the ties of friendship, and the bonds of union severed. It is not that anarchy by which the wild and untamed will of individuals, may involve communities in a massacre, or consigns their property to destruction. An equality of privileges can only subsist in a community, where each citizen knowing his own rights, is determined to respect those of others. As all men are framed with the same passions and propensities, they are equally entitled to the same regard in the administration of that law, to which every one is bound to render obedience. The usurpations of the citizens of a republic like ours, can only be defined by legislative enactments, and every one possible circumstance to be foreseen was dependent on the liberals of executive patronage. Without subscribers, or any visible means of support, its being was commenced under the auspices of that pecuniary resources should not be wanting in return for its efforts to excite the passions of the people against the legislative and judicial branches of the government. The vituperation and groveling malice, which have polluted its columns from the hour of its base origin to the present period, can be a little difficulty be traced to the agency of the master spirit we have named.

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RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

An arrangement has been made with the U. States Bank for the immediate resumption of all the city certificates in circulation. The Bank receives them on deposit.

The Incorporated District of the Northern Liberties has made a similar arrangement with the Northern Liberties Bank to redeem all their certificates of three dollars and under.

The corporation of Lancaster advertised for a loan of 10,000 dollars at 6 per cent. to enable it to pay off its certificates.

The corporation of the several districts, as well as the different Loan and Savings Institutions will, of course, follow the same track without delay.

Many counterfeit certificates are still in circulation in the country, which will now be thrown into the city. Several have recently been remitted to us.

ARSON.

Six young men, Joseph R. Wills, Edward Allman, James Galloway, Price Wilson, Archibald Gamble, and Joseph B. Scott, were arrested on Wednesday last, charged with having attempted to commit arson. They were bound over in the sum of some thousand dollars for further examination. They were strongly suspected of having caused the fire which occurred in Tenth at the rear of Market street.

CHEROKEES.

General Scott in a letter to the Adjutant General, dated at the Cherokee Agency, July 23d, contradicts the report, which states that the Cherokees assembled in camps were going in small numbers. On the contrary, he says both they and the troops, are in the enjoyment of excellent health.

* *The Lady's Amaranth*, a journal of Tales, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Poetry and General Literature," has been commenced in monthly Nos. by J. Torr, 274 Market street, Philadelphia. It is neatly printed.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

ELISHA BATES.

The distinguished individual, whose name stands at the head of this article, has recently visited this city, he delivered the discourses during last week, in the meeting houses belonging to the Methodist Societies. He was favored to some deep attention, by large and respectable audiences. His sermons seemed to have for its object, chiefly, an exposition of his sentiments relative to some circumstances, now points of religious doctrine, which produced a difference between himself and the society of Friends, which for a long time connected, and for many years one of its most popular acknowledged ministers. During the controversy in the Society of Friends, which resulted in a separation, Elisha Bates attached himself to that party which was supposed to the views of the early members of the society, as maintained and supported by Elias Hicks. He was considered a most able champion of Orthodox Quakerism, and a valuable acquisition to the cause which he had espoused. In the year 1826, he published an octavo volume entitled, *The Doctrines of Friends*. This work was greatly esteemed and extensively circulated by that party throughout this country, and an edition was also published in England. It is believed that not less than 15,000 copies were issued from the press. His party placed him in some measure at the head of superior offices in their Society. He was clerk of the Yearly Meeting of Ohio, to which he belonged, he was also clerk of a convention composed of delegates from all the yearly meetings of his party, on the continent, which met in Philadelphia in 1829, of this body he was also clerk. As a minister of the gospel, he travelled extensively in this country, and in England, with the approbation of his society. To use his own language—"I love the Society with an ardent affection. And as one of my feeble abilities would go, I have given up to its service my time, my health, and my domestic comforts. In the time of open collision and controversy, I was long, strongly urged to withdraw. And in times more pressing—more deeply afflicting, I have lamented the loss of separation and the favor of many that I loved—that I might have been spared the trial of faith, and the holy permanent foundation." Most solemnly written, 1836.

The discussion which he has thus enjoyed in the Orthodox party of Friends, renders him an object of some interest to all who are in any way attached to the Society.

He has published for the monthly meeting to which he belonged, a resignation of his right of membership. From his own statement we learn that while he was in England, he felt it his duty to forget and to be silent on open advocate for the necessity of Baptism and Supper. He thinks that he has proved clearly in his discourses delivered last week, Elisha Bates, has expressed his dissent from Friends, relative to the subject of *Justification by Faith, Silent Worship, Special Prayer, Singing the Praise of God, Immediate Inspiration in Preaching, the early Writings of the Society, Baptism and the Lord's Supper.* He opened the meetings with prayer. A sense of them, when the time allowed it, there was singing, and on two occasions he dismissed the audience with the benediction common in Methodist Churches. And on one occasion, he informed the audience that he would speak again "on Friday evening next."

In his allusions to the Society of Friends generally, he spoke with great respect, charity and forbearance. He says he has left many sound members behind. But he complains of the official proceedings against him as being unscriptural, and in some respects not warranted by discipline.

We should suppose him to be about sixty years of age. He does not appear to have made any change in the form of his address or dress, such as is generally worn by plain Friends. His voice is powerful, and his delivery impressive. Friends. At times he displayed great force and beauty, and on several occasions his feelings were evidently much affected. His whole bearing, as a preacher, is rather imposing, and he carries with him every characteristic of sincerity.

In conclusion, we can in truth say, that we think the party which he has left, has sustained great loss in his withdrawal from its ranks. By whatever sect or body may be able to enlist his talents, we feel that a powerful instrument, a powerful mind, and great acuteness—a writer of nervous and commanding style—an able and indefatigable polemic, and a ready, forcible, and eloquent speaker.

SPECTATOR.

TRAVELLING AGENCY.

Mr. Samuel Atkinson has accepted an agency for the Saturday Evening Post, Casket, &c. in TENNESSEE and MISSISSIPPI. Mr. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions, make settlements, arrange any differences in accounts, and all other matters with our friends in the West, whom he may call on. Our friends will please favor Mr. Arnold, with their confidence, as he is a gentleman whom we especially esteem. His orders on us will receive prompt attention.

RECIPE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.—Dissolve some saltpetre in water, and use the preparation of about one ounce or a little more, in a quart of water, and take a wine glass full of the solution three or four times in 24 hours, or as often as the stomach will bear it. This will cure in 3 or 4 days.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, to Miss ELIZA RA. J. FAGUNDUS, daughter of Mr. Jacob Fagundus, all of this city.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Billinghurst, Mr. JAMES K. KELLY, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN MINEA M. daughter of J. Bordinger, of this city.

At Green Hill, Chester county, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Wilson Sutherin, JOHN ROSS, to Mary R. daughter of the late Joseph W. H. Wood of New York.

On Thursday Morning, 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Carter, of St. Mary's Church, ROBERT F. WALSH, to ELIZA R. CHANDLER, daughter of Joseph R. Chandler, all of this city.

On the 2d inst. by John Swift, Mayor, THOMAS SMITH PARKER, to ELIZABETH A. daughter of the late Joseph Smith, all of this city.

At St. Mary's Church, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Kemp, JAMES NEWLIN, to JULIA, daughter of the late T. Day, all of this city.

On Thursday, 1st inst. by the Rev. John G. Neige, Mr. EDWARD DAMAL, to Miss ELIZABETH SEELIS, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dunne, Philip H. Nicklin, to Miss ELIZABETH M. Lemaire, to ELIZABETH C. ROBERTS, daughter of Samuel Crawford, of Bristol Township, Bucks county.

On the evening of the 26th ult by the Rev. Geo. Chandler, Mr. GEORGE W. PAYNE, to Miss ELIZABETH BUZBY.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. F. Jones, THOS. W. PATTON, to ELIZABETH P. daughter of the late John Judge Hemmick.

At Burlington, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wakeley, Mr. JOSEPH H. SIMPSON, to Miss ELIZABETH WARNER, daughter of Mr. Thomas Warner.

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On

THE GEM

Yesterday's the Xplor of Life,
That gives it all its Savour.

"PERSONAL NARRATIVE" of a Voyage to Madeira.—If only told of a few days' sailing among the waves in the East Indies and back, gave the whole sum and substance of the matter in a nutshell, and put any head out of the porthole of the ship one day, "we may" see it no more.

BEAUTIFUL CONFIDENCE!—A gallant New England knight of Cupid, discovering a country maiden near a brook, and thinking of a golden locket, exclaims, "Oh, that I were a locket, once; twice, like angels, accompanies individuals only.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.—Death has closed the earthly career of love and friendship, and I look at them through the grated door of a tomb. I look at them through the grated door of a burial place, and I see that of those who were once dear to me, with no memories even of the past, with no hopes for the future, and veiled until we let the veil of God.—Sent.

MY PET, walking one evening with Edmund in the parlour, said, in the height of her innocence, in the presence of many, that she "hated to go out of my room," and finally, "Get out of my way, boy." "That boy, sir," said Pet, "is a puppy, who never comes out of the way for any body."

NOMENCLATURE OF THE MONTHS.—A late wit, at the time when the revised, Nancy name, for the months was under discussion (Pearl, Ruby, &c.) was adopted in France, proposed to extend the nomenclature to the days of the week, and gave the following medley:—Tommy Snoozy, Bruzzy, Timmy Drowsy, Lousy, Bowsy, Boozy, Frisky, Flowsy, Blowsy, Glowsy.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.—An anecdote in the last *Nine Monthly* reminds us of the following: "Mr. Bell finished by begging that the gentlemen was much amazed by finding hare in his bonnet. At the conclusion," he added, in a mode of reproof, he then addressed the servant, and the second time he has served the better." For the future, he so good as to bring the hair in one plate, and the bitter in another, that I may mix them as want proportion I like.

AN INVITING INVITATION.—An Irishman newly arrived from Connemara, seeing on the door of a shop "Money lent," went in and asked the pawnbroker to lend him a sovereign. On its being explained to him that he could not have the money without leaving gumcloth suffici of goods, vainly demurred, indignantly to the "Is, swindlers, then what do you mane by writing up 'Money lent,' when all the time it ought to be *Goods borrowed?*"

A SHARP LOOK-OUT.—Smillet tells an anecdote of a half crazy freethinker of his day, who, changing as he is in Horace, stopped one day before a bust of Jupiter, and bowing low thus addressed that deathless god:—"Sir—If you should ever get your head above the water again, I hope you will well remember that I treated you politely in your adversity."

FEMALE OBSTINACY.—Let a woman maintain against her husband any opinion, even false and ruinous nothing in support of it, he can never answ or overcome her; for if he thinks to tie her up by a chain of reasons, she will break it. Of course, it is like trying to lift a ball of yarn off the ground by the aid of the thread; for as he pulls the more yarn he winds off, till all a gone, but the ball clings to the ground.

SAND FROLS.—A criminal got asleep in the box, and was jogged by an officer to hear his sentence. The judge sentenced the day that he should hang by the neck until he was dead. The condemned gaped and opened his eyes while the sentence was pronounced; and as soon as it was concluded he said reprovingly to the officer, "Is that all?" and seemed perfectly satisfied with the matter.

A LONG LIE.—Mr. Twee, a romancing traveller, was talking of a church he had seen in Spain a mile and a half long. "Those must be very rich churches," said Mr. Twee, "about ten yards," said Twee. "This is, you'll observe, gentlemen," said Garrick to the company, "not a round lie, but differs from the other stories, which are generally as broad as they are long."

FRENCH POLITENESS.—The following compliment was lately paid by a Parisian dentist to a lady. He had made some confectionary, intending to draw out her decayed tooth, and finding at last that he must give it up, he apologized by saying, "The fact is, madame, it is impossible for any thing bad to come out of your mouth."

'TIT FOR TAT.'—One of Uncle Sam's officers, or a city officer of Portland, no matter which, meeting a lad smoking in the streets, demanded of him a dollar as the penalty for breach of law, or he would prosecute him for the offence. The boy promptly handed the man of authority a *one dollar bill*, which he forth with pocketed. "Now," said he to the boy, "put me a dollar or I will prosecute you for violating a law of the State." The case was refused, and—

FASHION.—The world is ruled by fashion, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for fashion's sake. She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with a tight cravat, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing. She makes people sit up by night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed in the morning, when they ought to be up and doing. She makes it vulgar to wear upon one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless. She makes people visit when they would rather stay at home, and when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty. She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning, and yet buxsome, wives, fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, voluntary slave to become her obedient servants and slaves, and vie with one another to see who shall be the most subsequious.

TURKISH WIT.—Nasr-ed-dyn, the Turkish Esop, wishing to propitiate the conquering Tamerlaine, attempted to carry him fruit. Hold, said he, "two heads are better than one; I will ask my wife which had better carry pomegranate figs." His wife replied, "Quinces will please him best, because they are larger and finer." "However useful the advice of others may be," rejoined Nasr-ed-dyn, "it is never well to follow that of a woman." I am determined to take figs." When the monarch's camp, Tamerlaine assumed himself by throwing the figs in his bald head. At every blow Nasr-ed-dyn exclaimed, "God be praised, I'm merciful and acquired what he meant. "I am thanking God that I did not follow my wife's advice," replied Nasr-ed-dyn, "for if I had brought quinces instead of figs I should certainly have had a broken head."—*Mrs. Child's Condition of Women.*

ANECDOTE.—The celebrated Dr. Jardine lived near, and was a friend, and their families were on the most intimate terms. The grounds of the artist being beautifully laid out, he proposed to the doctor to come and spend a day with him, that the Doctor's family might walk over them with pleasure which was done. Dr. J. observed, however, abused this privilege and made the painter considerable trouble, whereupon he sent word that he should be compelled to close the door unless he could keep the doctor's children. This message provoked the doctor, who returned for answer that he could "might do what he pleased with the door, so that he did not shut it!" The artist immediately returned "that he had received the intended message, but did not care a straw about it, for he could take any thing from the *Doctor but his physic.*"

FINDING STORE.—A clasp from "the bank," was patrolling the streets of Boston a short time since, with a sheet of paper forward under a cat and grating at the signs, when one which was labelled "General Variety Store," attracted his attention. He entered, clowning at his ginger-bread, and after a severe effort at swallowing like it was coming down, he ventured to say, "I scuse you must be dare's lucky clasp to find all these here things!" upon which the said found my umbrella is not nothing nex you."

A DOUBLE OFFICE.—A professional scribe's Personal being applied to by some one to write a letter, he replied that he had something the matter with his feet. "Of what consequence is that?" said the applicant; "I do not want you to carry the letter."—No, returned the other, "but if I write a letter I am sure to be sent for to read it—for no one else can."

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Dip your pudding, as soon as it comes out of the pot, into cold water, and it will not adhere to the bag. It is so stated by one of our sandwage papers.

A LOVER ENTITLE.—The following ve copy from a paper printed at Concord, N. H. is too good to be lost, therefore we give it to our patrons—as it is:—Rho.

"dancing lies.
"I rely hardly hnough box to comments rtiln to you because I told you when I saw you last that I shod cone but I was not well nor had no rangements bein sect out of jist ax expektashun was disappinted, caning her to leave her mother, I no I dont want to see you because i haint bin so sloro you as I was when you was with me. I no that is my hops is on you stickers to your promis; of you will excuse me this time I will call round to see you ever and none; i told sum of our frends down the side to tow that you was a coming and they all sed they was glad to here it; mighle jack tryds to purvarde me not to hier you he sed that you was a mity fine girl but I sed I no it. It is long care or sumthing to me, than sumbl, but I no you are mity fine girl, and I no you will be true to me; and you will work my mind of to the best of your ability, and I will be true to you as long as the hair of nockel wake on your head, and the last drop of blud in my body ile till i see you; i am your frend, yors say body ele till i see you; i am your frend, yors say body ele till i see you; i am your frend, yors say body ele